REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No 8 592.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 66
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S. S. CANARA, 1,972 Tons, 206 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 24th August 1876, at 4 P.M.

	Aug.		Sept.
Leaves BOMBAY	24	Leaves Madras	8
„ Cochin	26	„ Coconada	10
„ Nalakel	30	„ Vizagapatam	11
„ Allepie	31	„ Pamben	11
„ Tuticorin	Sept. 1	„ Callingapatam	12
„ Colombo	2	„ Gopalpore	12
„ Galle	3	„ False Point	13
„ Negapatam	6	Arrives CALCUTTA	15

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pentiasak, Atcheen, Padang and Molucoos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N Company's.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. L. Shell, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd August 1876, at 4 P.M.

	Aug.		Sept.
Leaves BOMBAY	23	Leaves BUSSORAH	13
„ Kurrachee	27	„ Mahomerah	13
„ Muscat	30	„ Fao	13
„ Bunder Abbas	Sept. 1	„ Bushire	15
„ Linga	3	„ Linga	20
„ Bahrein	4	„ Bunder Abbas	21
„ Bushire	6	„ Jask	23
„ Fao	7	„ Cavder	25
„ Mahomerah	7	„ Kurrachee	28
Arrives BUSSORAH	Sept. 8	Arrives BOMBAY	Oct. 4

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. L. Shell, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd August 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander N. R. Sayers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 26th August 1876, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

EXTRA STEAMER TO ITALY,

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

IN addition to the regular Steamers, Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. will despatch from Bombay their well-known and fast Steamer ASSIRIA on the 15th October next, for SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES.

This Vessel has large and comfortable accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

For passages apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent.

No. 9, Hummum Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, *of each month.*

[PASSENGERS' RATES.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Adne	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines.
Suez	36	23	8	Without food.
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

STRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
CHATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th October 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
STRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 18 7.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July 1876.

BY THE PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, AT LANOWLEE, IN POONA DISTRICT,

To be held on the 15th December 1876.

Number of Tickets 31,000, Reduced to 27,000 Tickets, 2 Rupees each.

Number of Prizes 400, Reduced to 3 PRIZES.

CASH PRIZES NONE.

1 Prize—One Large Bungalow tiled-roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 20,000, with Compound.
1 Prize—One Large Bungalow, Galvanized roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 18,000, with Compound.
1 Prize—One Small Bungalow, tiled roof portion of the Hotel, proximate value Rs. 8,000, with Compound.

The Bungalows are known as Lanowlee Hotel.

It is the intention of the Proprietor to dispose of the above property by Public Lottery for which he has obtained permission of the Government, and requests his friends and patrons to assist him in his undertaking as he is intending to build another hotel in a more convenient position and more suited to the requirement of visitors. The drawing will take place at Lanowlee positively on the 15th December 1876 before a Committee and such of the Ticket-holders as may be present on the occasion.

Agents are invited for outstations; liberal Commission will be allowed.

Tickets to be had at the undermentioned Agents.

For further particulars apply to

ARDASEER MERWANJEE,
Proprietor, Lanowlee Hotel.

Lanowlee, 1st July 1876.

AGENTS :—Bombay.—ATMARAM SAGOON, Esquire, Bookseller, Kalbadavi Road; W. J. ESSAI, Esquire, General Merchant and Commission Agent; JEHANGHEER BAZONJEE KARANJE, Esquire, Book-seller, Parsee Bazaar, Fort; FALONJEE FESTONJEE BOTTLEWALLA, Esquire; GOPAL NARAYEN & Co., Booksellers, Kalbadavi; and FRANCIS D'NETTO, Esquire, Agent, Madras.]

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Aug. 1876.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish R. N.R.	3763	600	26th—Southampton. Sept.
PERA	G. Hyde R. N.R.	2119	450	1st—Suez, &c.
CATHAY	R. T. Dundas	2932	450	7th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	J. C. Almond R. N. R.	2488	450	15th—Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward	3742	600	22nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Marseilles, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th August 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 4th Sept. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. DECCAN, Captain J. D. Gaby, (3,429 Tons and 550 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 1st September 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 21st August 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	.....	22nd July.	6th Sept.
EUROPA	2277	424	.....	9th Aug.	23rd Sept.
INDIA	2289	500	.....	9th Sept.	21st Oct.
MACEDONIA	2292	846	.....	7th Oct.	18th Nov.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	.....	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Bombay, 23th July 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

S. S. BRANESOME HALL to sail on 19th August.
„ CHINDWALL HALL „ 30th September.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE „ 11th October.
„ TRENTHAM HALL to follow.

SPECIAL ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine and very fast steamers, which have been built specially for the Indian Trade. The average time occupied on the passage is 25 days.

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* NAPLES.

THE S. S. TRINACRIA, Captain Hutchison, sailing on the 6th September, will call at NAPLES. For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, a quantity of Grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT OLD BENGALPOORA STREET.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the undermentioned premises by order of Administrators to the Estate of the late Bezunjee Furdoonjee and on account of the Mortgagee, Amoobaee, widow of Futto Allum.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage or dwelling house built thereon, situate on the west side of the old Bengalpoora street in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, containing in measurement about 88 8/9 square yards and assessed under No. 20 and Registered in the books of the Fazendars under No. 270, and bounded on the east by the messuage of Sirajee bin Dhonjee, on the west by the moisty house of Mooned Dawood Dhunger, on the north by the public passage for sweeper, and on the south by the public road called Nishandarnichapada.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF MATERIALS OF A DWELLING HOUSE TOGETHER WITH A PIECE OF LAND OR GROUND.

On TUESDAY, the 5th September, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Dontad 2nd Row, the undermentioned materials of a dwelling house together with a piece of ground on account and at the risk of he Mortgagors Rahimtoola Kasum and Ebram Rahimtoo'a, and by order of the Administrators to the Estate of the late Bezunjee Furdoonjee.

All that piece of Fazendaree ground together with the materials of a dwelling-house built thereon, situate in the sub-district of Bhooleshwer at Don Tad 2nd Row, containing in measurement about 15 feet in breadth and 70 feet in length, and formerly assessed under No. 91, and bounded on the north by the house of Mahmed Syed Race, on the south by a public road and the house of Nus-erwanjee Merwanjee, on the east by the sweepers passage, and on the west by the public road and the house of Goolmohmed Moideen.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd August 1876.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 8, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Carved Household Furniture, Brougham, Pianoforte, Glassware, Dinner, Breakfast, Dessert and Tea Services, Plateware, a large and choice collection of Plants in Tubs, and Pots, &c., at the "Parsonage," Bishop's House (behind Sudder Adawlut) Mazagon.

On MONDAY next, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above named place, all the handsome carved furniture, glassware, dinner, dessert, breakfast and tea services, plateware, piano, a large collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, coir rugs, China mattings, &c., the property of Revd. W. Maule, (proceeded to Europe).

At 2 P.M.

An English-built double-seated Brougham with Lamps, Pole, &c., Harness, Saddles, &c. The full particulars will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 5 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Neat Household Furniture, Brougham, Bay Mare, &c., at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill (opposite Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Esq.)

On SATURDAY, the 9th day of September next, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, at 1 P.M., all the neat household furniture, &c., the property of H. E. Jacomb, Esq. (leaving Bombay.)

At 1 P.M. (if not previously disposed of) one English built double seated brougham with a serviceable Australian Bay Mare, and a set of harness. A large bird cage filled with fountain, &c.

The property will be on view for two days before the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd August 1876.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co.

AUCTION SALE OF A PORTION OF DHOBIE WADA NEAR FASEE TALAW FOR REMOVAL OF MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, at the Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place DAY AFTER TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 24th day of August 1876, at 2 P.M., for removal of materials of a portion of Dhobie Wada, consisting of Posts, Joists, Rafters, Tiles, Chunam washing places, &c., &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—1 first rate solid Mahogany Semi Grand Piano by Messrs John Broadwood & Sons.

AUCTION SALE of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods, Millinery, Canvas, Ball Thread, Eau de Cologne, Umbrellas, Cutlery, Tinware, Paint, Linseed and Kerosine Oil.

On TUESDAY, the 29th day of August 1876, at 1 P.M. Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will Sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room by order of the Official Assignee in Re Abba Yacoob and other Insolvent. Country Sarries, Woollen Piece Goods, Millinery, Ball Thread, Umbrellas, Eau de Cologne, Cutlery, Tinware, Paint, Kerosine, Boiled and Linseed oil.

Also on account of whom it may concern (to close account) A Stock of Kerosine oil in substantial Iron cans.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 22nd August 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SEWING MACHINES.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

An Invoice of 15 new Sewing Machines of the undermentioned designs, viz:—Gardiner, Indispensible, Singer, Dolly Varden, Little Lady, and Home Shuttle on stands; and Little Lady, Home Shuttle and Dolly Varden Hand Machines.

Now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 bales grey dhoties.
1 Chubb's safe 28 by 22 with stand.

An invoice of pictures, hardware and fancy goods, consisting of engravings and prints in gilt frames, cash boxes, metal tea-spoons, keyrings, scissors, imitation moorchaum pipe, linen faced collars and shirt fronts, shell work boxes, 24, 28, 34, and 36 in. fireproof safes, brass caddie-ticks, watch glasses, waterproof coats, brass padlocks, carriage lamps, Turkey sponge, paper machie, tea trays and tables, lady's fancy rings, gilt Albert chains, &c.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Ressara Bunder.

About 200 tons superior 1st and 2nd class Moulmein Teak Squares, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of the valuable stock in trade of the late Hasum Munjee, consisting of best plated 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 light hanging argand lustres, 5, 6, 8, and 12 light chandeliers, wall shades, vase lamps, carriage, wall and table lamps, rich cut glassware of various patterns, best electro-plated goods; handsome porcelainware of various patterns, cutlery, flower vases, table ornaments, &c., on the top floor of Nos. 2 and 3, Marine Street Fort.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dwarkanath Juggonnath and Peroo Mahomed, the Trustees of the late Hasum Munjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on TUESDAY the 5th, WEDNESDAY the 6th, THURSDAY the 7th, and FRIDAY the 8th days of September next, sell by Public Auction at 11 A.M. each day, without reserve on the top floor of their rooms, in Marine Street. Fort, the whole of the extensive stock in trade of the said deceased, of which full particulars will be shortly given.

Catalogues will be printed and the goods will be on view 8 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd August 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

GOLD FOR INDIA :

OR

REMARKS UPON THE DEPRECIATION OF THE RUPEE, ITS CAUSES, EFFECTS AND REMEDY.

BY

LEWIS G. HYNES, of H. M.'s Mint.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SHAIK HUSSON SHAIK EBRAHAM & Co.

beg to inform the Public that they have CONTRACTED to bring a LARGE QUANTITY of AMERICAN ICE from MADRAS which will be SOLD at THREE POUNDS per RUPEE and SIX ANNAS per lb. Applications from all persons will be attended to from WEDNESDAY next from 12 noon till evening, at No. 6, next door to Messrs. JEFFERSON and PAYNE, Apollo Street, Fort.

Bombay, 21st August 1876.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

Capital,
£500,000, with power to increase.

HEAD OFFICE,
34, Cannon Street, London.

A Uniform Rate of Premium for the Whole World, and for all Professions or Employments.

No Entire Forfeiture of Policies, and Lapsed Policies revived without fine.

Surrender Value of Policies, (being 40 per cent. of premiums paid)

Fixed at Time of Effecting the Assurance.

Positive Notes or paid-up Policies Issued on each Payment of Premium being made.

All Net Premiums invested in Government Paper at Compound Interest, and lodged with Official Trustee to meet Claims.

As an outer fortification to the system, £20 out of every £100, paid as Capital, is invested in Consols in trust, and forms a Guarantee Fund which can be made available (at any of the Company's Branches) at any time when a sudden mortality affects the ordinary Life Funds of the Company.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED
In Five Different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES
With payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured,
After 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES
With Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
Payable at decease of the First which shall fall of Two Lives.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS.
Of from 1 to 10 years.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES,
Payable at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

The *Times* :—"Contrasting this Plan of Life Insurance with that heretofore in operation, it will be found that Insurers enjoy *privileges of a most valuable character; and the public will do well to look into the principles of the new system now in operation, which offers perfect security and also protects their rights and interests.*"

The *Post Magazine* :—"We have from time to time expressed our approval of the principles upon which the *Positive* Company has been founded, and that the public has coincided in that approval the report very clearly indicates.

"Life Assurance is a very profitable business, and an office which furnishes the best known security, and at the same time give the best terms, will ultimately command the largest business. The *Positive*, therefore, whilst foregoing the dishonest profits arising from forfeitures, expects to receive the certain reward of fair dealing—numerous and extensive transactions."

The *Globe* :—"At all events, under the plan of the 'Positive Company,' the assured need feel no apprehension for the security of the principal sum they have provided for their families, or for the loss of the Premiums already paid if they are unable to continue their payments."

EXPLANATION
OF
THE POSITIVE PLAN.

POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE is an entirely new system which confers several highly important advantages on the Assured, never before presented to the public.

The word "Positive" is employed, because it definitely expresses the object now accomplished, namely, that of giving the Assured a "positive" negotiable property, resting on Government security, for every premium paid.

According to general custom, every premium paid on a life-policy is a "payment" to the office. In most cases it is non-returnable, except the Assured should die whilst the policy is in force.

This defect in Life Assurance is remedied by the Positive system, under which 40 per cent. of every premium paid is a "deposit" belonging to the Assured, in the same way as a deposit in a bank, withdrawable at the option of the depositor. Such deposit is represented by a Positive Note, free from all conditions, entitling "the bearer" to the sum assured at death, or to withdraw the deposit three days after presentation. This simple arrangement entirely changes the position of the Assured with the office; because he never loses control over his money; full value for which he must receive in some way or other. For although he can only withdraw 40 per cent. of his premium payments, he gets full value for the other 60 per cent. by being assured.

Placing the power of withdrawing 40 per cent. of all premiums paid in the hands of the Assured, enables them to test the solvency of the Company at any time, in the same manner that depositors in a doubtful bank usually resort to, namely, by taking out their cash; whereas, in ordinary Life Assurance Companies, the Assured possesses no such power, hence the dissatisfaction with Life Assurance and the slow progress it makes with the public.

Under the Positive system, this power of redeeming its assurance engagements is always possessed, resulting from investing the whole of the net premiums in Government Securities, besides a nominal fifth of the paid-up Capital in special trust, for the sole purpose of providing for them, and for no other purpose.

The Trust is regulated by a deed, under power contained in the Company's Memorandum of Association, and the Trust funds cannot be made liable, except for assurance engagements, under any circumstances whatever.

Under all contingencies, the Assured in "The Positive" exercises independent control over the office—he can at any time retire from it without loss—his position is defined at the time he pays his first premium—and nothing can occur to deprive him of any benefit he purchases.

The usual restrictions respecting travelling, foreign residence, paying probate, or legacy duty, and all other conditions, are abolished, consequently, Life Assurance is stripped of all those uncertainties and conditions which have hitherto been connected with it.

The lives of the Upper Class of Natives assured at special rates which can be had on application.

To save misapprehension on a point on which, there is always some doubt, on the demise of the Assured the amount assured is paid to the heirs, assigns and 3 months afterwards without demur.

All Forms, Prospectuses, also last year's Report, can be had on application to

ALFRED L. GILLAM,
[illegible], 4, Hornby Row. Agent.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

AGENCIES IN THE CONTINENTAL WINE DISTRICTS AT

XEREZ.	AVIZE.	BORDEAUX.
ALTO DOURO.	EPERNAY.	COGNAC.
MADEIRA	RHEIMS.	COBLENTZ.

LONDON OFFICES:
38A, KING WILLIAM STREET.

HEAD OFFICE AND GODOWNS :—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

CONSTITUENTS and intending Purchasers are respectfully solicited to test the quality of our Brands when comparing our quotations with those of competing Houses, and also to note that the quotations include LOSS BY EXCHANGE, IMPORT AND TOWN DUTIES, AND ALL OTHER CHARGES, BEING FREE DELIVERY FROM OUR GODOWNS.

CASH PRICES.

SHERRIES.

	Per Dozen Quarts.	Pints.		Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice	Rs. 49 0	...	VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner WINE	Rs. 28 0	...
OLOROSO, pale soft, fine flavour	40 0	...	PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	24 0	...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale, unsurpassed for delicacy and purity	31 0	...	YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	18 0	...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine	31 0	...	MARSALA	18 0	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry	31 0	...	MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine	35 0	...

PORTS.

SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine Bouquet and character	Rs. 35 0	19 0	FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour	Rs. 30 0	16 0
			WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	20 0	...

CHAMPAGNES.

F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand. Rs	50 0	27 8	FINE SPARKLING	Rs. 34 0	...
PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s do.	49 0	26 8	SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	30 0	16 8
DRY SILLERY	41 0	22 8	SPARKLING SAUMUR	27 0	...

HOCKS.

JOHANNISBERG	Rs. 44 0	...	HOCHHEIM	Rs. 26 0	14 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	38 0	19 8	ST. JNWEIN (Glass Jugs)	26 0	...
NIERSTEIN	28 0	15 0	LAUBENHEIM	19 0	11 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBRETSTEIN	Rs. 44 0	24 0	SUPERIOR SPARKLING	Rs. 36 0	20 0

MOSELLES.

SCHARZBERG	Rs. 35 0	18 8	MUSCATEL MOSELLE	Rs. ...	14 0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE	30 0	16 8	WINNINGEN	21 0	...

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL.	Rs. 43 0	23 8	FINE SPARKLING	Rs. 34 0	...
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	36 0	20 8			

CLARETS.

BORDEAUX { Excellent Cup or } PETIT MEDOCK { Breakfast Wines }	Rs. 10 8 ... 13 8	... 7 12	CHATEAU LAGRANGE	Rs. 22 0	12 0
			CHATEAU LAMOSE { Superior after }	27 0	15 0
MEDOCK, Superior	16 8	9 12	CHATEAU MARGAUX { Dinner Wines }	33 0	17 8

SAUTERNES.

HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine.	Rs. 32 0	...	BARSAC, light Table Wine	Rs. 20 0	...
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	24 0	...			

BURGUNDIES.

CHAMBERTIN	Rs. 31 0	17 0	BEAUNE	Rs. 19 0	10 8
POMMARD	26 0	14 0	CHABLIS	17 0	...
MACON	24 0	13 0			

SPARKLING BURGUNDIES.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red, a rich fruity Wine	Rs. 40 0	22 0	SPARKLING BURGUNDY, White, a rich fruity Wine	Rs. 40 0	22 0

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, a choice matured Spirit	Rs. 32 0	...	WHISKEY, Scotch; Crabbie's	Rs. 21 0	...
COGNAC, Old Pale	28 0	...	Do. Fine Old Glenlivat (Treacher's special blend	23 8	...
COGNAC, Pale	24 0	...	HENNESSY'S BRANDY*	23 8	...
GIN, London Old Tom	18 8	...	Do. do. **	32 8	...
HOLLANDS GENEVA, per case of 15 large flasks (De Keyper's)	28 0	...	Do. do. ***	27 0	...
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica	23 8	...	MOUNIE'S Vine Leaf do.	27 0	...
WHISKEY, Irish, Kinahan's celebrated L. L.	23 8	...	MARTELL'S do.	27 0	...
			EXSHAW'S No. 1 do.	39 8	...

LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White per bottle.	4 0	2 4	VERMOUTH	per bottle. 1 8	...
MARASCHINO DIZARA, (the finest)	„ 3 12	2 0	MILK PUNCH	„ ...	1 12
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	„ 2 12	1 8	FREEMASON'S LIQUEUR	„ ...	1 12
CHARTREUSE from the { Green	„ 7 0	3 12	GINGER WINE	per dozen. 17 0	...
Monastery { Yellow	„ 5 12	3 0	ORANGE WINE	„ ...	...
GOLD WATER, Danzig Brandy	„ 3 12	...	ORANGE BITTERS	„ 18 0	10 0
CREME DE NOYEAU, best	„ 3 8	2 0	ANGOSTURA BITTERS	„ 44 0	27 0
CREME DE CITRONELLE	„ 3 4	...	POMALO & ORANGE BITTERS CONCENTRATED, T. & Co.'s	4 Pints. ...	12 0
CREME DE ROSE	„ 3 4	1 12	BRANDY BITTERS		
CREME DE VANILLE	„ 3 4	1 12	WINE BITTERS		
ANISETTE	„ 3 4	...			

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

BEFORE buying any other, the Public are requested to see the Machines or send for the Prospectus to

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,

BOMBAY : 6, Elphinstone Circle.

CALCUTTA : 2, Chowringhee Road.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

JUST RECEIVED, IN PERFECT CONDITION,
A FEW

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS,

As imported by Mr. NEUBERG for the last 12 years, with all the latest improvements.

PRICE RS. 650, NETT CASH,
inclusive of packing.

Solid Walnutwood, made expressly for India, by order of

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

RECEIVED, ex P. and O. Steamer "Deccan," Carre's newly Improved Ice Machine, by S. Rose & Co.

To make FOUR POUNDS SOLID ICE	(*Ammoniacal Acid*)	Rs.	250
Do. TWO do.	(*Ammoniacal Acid*)	„	175
Do. ICE in FIVE MINUTES	(*Sulphuric Acid*)	„	250

Machines can be seen in working order.

S. ROSE & CO., 10, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER &c.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND M

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 21st AUGUST 1876.

Up to the time of writing we are without any later commercial telegrams from London than Saturday's news, which we have already noticed, and to-day having been a partial holiday, there has been very little of any kind doing.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Government Balance at H.O.	.....	Inc. Rs.	65,642
Do.	do. Branches.....	Dec. ,,	1,58,678
Deposits	.....	Inc. ,,	11,40,489
Government Securities	.....	Dec. ,,	93,331
Loans	.....	,, ,,	1,62,997
Bills Discounted	.....	,, ,,	1,64,493
Cash with Correspondents	.....	Inc. ,,	3,23,811
Cash and Currency Notes	.....	Inc. ,,	11,00,397

These alterations are extremely favourable and go a long way to counterbalance the withdrawals of the previous week. There is little probability, however, of any change being made in the Bank's charges, which will probably be maintained at their present level until the re-opening of the export season brings money into more active demand. In the open market, accommodation is obtainable at quite 1 per cent under the Bank's advertised rates.

We hear of nothing new respecting the value of Bar Silver at home and Sterling Exchange accordingly remains in the same position as on Saturday. There are still very willing buyers at current quotations, but there are no private bills of any amount offering and but few transactions have taken place. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	.....	1s. 7d. per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 7d. ,,
Credits	3 ,, ,,	1s. 7 13/16d. ,,
Documents	3 ,, ,,	1s. 7d. ,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand at ¼ premium ; 60 days sight at ¼ per cent. discount.

Government Paper is very dull with few buyers and rates continue to show a downward tendency. Fours, Rs. 101¼ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 102½ ; Fives-and-a half, Rs. 104¾.

The Share Market is strong, and notwithstanding the Parsee holiday, a considerable amount of business has passed especially in Spinning and Weaving shares in which our quotations show a further general improvement of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share. Press property is unaltered throughout. In Land Companies the only movement is an advance of Rs. 10 per share in Colabas. Agra Bank shares are Rs. 2 higher and G. I. P. Railway stock has advanced from Rs. 272 to Rs. 277 per £20 scrip, owing to the drop in Exchange.

In Cotton there has been nothing doing for export, and prices are nominally unaltered. There is still considerable anxiety expressed about the crop, but reports received to-day are more favourable than they have been for some time back. In Guzerat there has been a very general rainfall during the past two days and letters from Omrawuttee of yesterday report a fall of an inch and a half during the previous 24 hours. In Khandeish, however, the want of rain is still badly felt and the Seed and Cotton crops have suffered material damage.

Freights continue all but nominal. We have not heard of any engagements to-day for Liverpool, but by steamer we quote £2 to £2-2-6.

Piece Goods are very quiet. Importers show more willingness to sell, but in the face of the unfavourable news from up-country, of late buyers act with extreme caution, and, if anything, prices have an easier tendency.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Number of Shares	Nominal Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	111
40,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	710
20,000	500	all	10 p.ct.	Bank of Bombay	720
10,000	500	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	625
30,000	250	all	3 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. & China	300
40,000	$ 125	all	6p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	300
40,000	90	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India and China	175
87,220	25	12½	5 do.	National Bank of India.	113
60,000	25	all	11 do.	Oriental Bank	5-5

LAND COMPANIES.

3,948	1,000	all	25	Colaba Land Co. (New).	1,190
7,500	150	all	...	Freere Land & Pier Co. Ld	160
1,750	1,000	1,400	20 p.s.	Mazagon Land	470
6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	280

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	21 8 3	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	277
...	£20	10 3 14	6 do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
...	£20	6 5 7 3	do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	2 1 13 1	do.	Ditto	32
...	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,190
...	£18	19 6 9 15	do.	Do. New Shares	235

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

75	1,250	all	50 p.s.	Alexandra S. & W. Co.	1,285
5	2,500	all	150	Alliance Spinning	2,700
20,000	10	8½	...	Anglo-Indian S. & M. Co	75
330	2,000	all	...	Shownugur M. & P. Co.	1,600
9	1,000	all	50 p.s.	Bombay United	1,260
4,500	100	16	...	Broach Mills	100
9	1,000	all	...	Colaba S. & W. Co.	1,060
1,000	1,000	all	...	Coorla S. & W. Co.	1,060
2 00	500	425	...	Central India S. & W. Co.	560
3 0	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,250
1,8	1,250	all	50 p.s.	Fleming S. & W. Co.	1,250
1,400	1,000	all	60 p.s.	Great Eastern	1,335
2,0 0	300	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	270
877	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,235
713	1,000	750	...	Hydrabad S. & W. Co.	850
7 0	1,000	all	40 p.s.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,135
1,750	100	all	15 p.s.	Khandesh Spinning	1,110 xd,
1,000	1,000	all	...	K. Muccnjee S. & W. Co.	1,015
350	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,180
1,000	1,000	all	75 p.s.	Madras U. Spinning	1,175
20,000	50	25	...	Manchester & Bombay S. & W. Co.	30
1,200	500	all	...	Manor S. & W. Co.	415
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,345
1,140	1,000	all	60 p.s.	Morarjee Spinning	1,360
6,000	5,000	...	...	Mazagon S. & W. Co.	325
950	1,000	all	...	National S. & W. Co. of India	960
400	1,000	all	...	Neriad S. & W. Co.	990
2,000	400	all	...	Nursey S. & W. Co.	410
1,000	625	all	60 p.s.	Oriental	850
6 8	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250
1,5 0	1,000	all	...	Sassoon S. W. Co.	1,020
650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	Soonderdas Spinning	1,080
6,000	1,000	500	100 p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share	250
500	1,000	all	...	Sholapore S. & W. Co.	1,005
550	1,000	all	...	Victoria Mill	725

For share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

450	5,000	2,850	15 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,250 xd,
1,000	2,000	1,100	80 p.c.	Albert Co., Kurrachee	850
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	820
250	1,000	1,000	16 p.c.	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
750	2,750	2,200	85 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.	660
75	1,000	all	60	Bellary	735 xd,
150	500	all	65 p.c.	Berar Company (New)	515
150	500	all	40 p.c.	Bud au Press Co.	360
400	250	all	40 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	90
1,000	1,500	all	75 p.c.	Carwar Co.	900
250	500	all	40 p.c.	Coconada Press Co.	15
1,000	1,886	all	170 p.c.	Colaba Press Co.	800
500	500	all	Nil.	Dholleri P. & G. Co.	150
1,000	1,000	all	130 p.c.	East India Press Co.	1,015
150	5,500	3,250	225	Fort Press Co.	300
300	500	all	35 p.c.	French Press Co.	400
1,150	...	1,400	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.	410
2,250	400	360	45 p.c.	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	340
600	2,000	all	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,150
150	...	1,500	250 p.c.	Prince of W. Press	700
60	500	all	15 p.c.	Rassoor's Press Co.	560
45	850	750	45 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.	455
1	1,000	925	175 p.c.	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,125
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	800 xd
45	1,000	,,	125 p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co.	900

Per share, for the year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	2,500	1500	16 p.ct.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,925
1,000	50	all	4 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	60
600	1,000	all	80 p.c.	Bombay Saw Mills Co.	700
500	500	all	80 p.c.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	250
1,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Madhar Company, Ld.	70
3,000	500	all	4 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	37
1,200	500	all	8 p.c.	Thracher & Co.	4-5
13,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Vicgas Patent Slip Co.	35

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 19th August as compared with the statement issued on the 12th August :—

Liabilities.	12th August Rs.	19th August. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	20,00,000	20,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	64,82,455	65,48,097
Do. do. do. at Branches.	20,73,881	19,15,703
Other Deposits	1,10,41,416	1,31,81,905
Post Bills	65,705	65
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,23,417	4,16,313
	3,20,86,873	3,41,27,589
Assets.		
Government Securities	67,07,747	66,14,416
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	13,91,285	14,30,376
Loans on Security of do. do.	18,78,934	17,16,897
Current Accounts, overdrawn	262	674
Bills Discounted	1,20,10,502	1,18,46,099
Stamps	4,140	4,136
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,16,699		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,55,000	3,61,699	3,61,699
Bullion	3,56,425	6,80,236
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,03,72,779	1,14,73,176
Cash and Currency Notes		
	3,20,86,873	3,41,27,589

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The barque Bushire Merchant, 534 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Singapore, with a general cargo.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Geelong, 1,139 tons, Captain C. F. Cree, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with China mail, 1,89 chests opium, general argo, and Mr. Chinghan as enger for Singapore.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Vingrla, 315 tons, Captain N. R. Sayers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (August 18 h), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. M. L. Campbell, and fifteen deck passengers.

The John Starr.—A Court of Enquiry was held in the City Magistrate's Court, Kurrachee, on Monday, the 14 h inst. under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, to enquire into the cause of the wreck of the barque John Starr, which foundered lately some distance from Muscat. The result is not yet known.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Mirzapore, 2,090 tons, Captain A. Parish, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (August 8th), calling at Madras, Ceylon and Galle with the China mail, general cargo, and the following passengers :—From Galle.—Mr. Stevenson, and Revd. M. C. Mowbray, and three first class, three second class, and four deck passengers.

Loss of the s. s. Malacca.—We regret to learn of the total loss off Sonapore, in the Ganjam District, of the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Malacca, bound, with a cargo of rice, from Calcutta to Galle. The crew, with the exception of two lascars, have been saved. She was a vessel of 594 tons, 100 horse-power, commanded by Captain A. A. Hansard.—*Madras Mail.*

The Anchor Line s. s. Trinacria, which arrived in harbour on the 20th instant, from Glasgow (July 15th), calling at Liverpool, Port Said, and Suez, via the Suez Canal, brought the following passengers :—Dr. and Mrs. Linton, Major R. J. Hollower, Lieutenant H. O. Weare, Mr. James, Mrs. Saunders and infant, and Miss Garvin. She brought the following cargo :—From Liverpool.—100 packages soap, 216 packages cottons, 21 packages twist, 1 case cotton umbrellas, 10 packages sale, 125 package yarn, 10 bags corks, 69 packages shots, 7 packages safes 22 packages paints, 11 packages paper hanging, 75 packages tin plates, 50 packages copper sheets, and many other packages merchandise, hardware and machinery. From Glasgow, 42,050 bricks 12 packages glass, 1 package sherry, 1 package whiskey, 50 packages acid, 10 drums oil, 35 casks fire clay, 9 packages tobacco pipes, 60 packages wine and spirits, 30 packages wine, 50 casks sulphur, 6 packages canvas, 108 cases tobacco, and many other packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
21	Vingorla (s)	Sayers	Kurrachee, Aug 18.
	Mirzapore (s)	Parish	Calcutta, Aug 8.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
21	Ivanhoe	Harriman	Calcutta.
	Silver Bloom	Scott	Hull.
	Geelong (s)	Fraser	China, &c.
	Bushire Merchant	Nacoda	Singapore.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Decean, to China &c.
Steamer Arago, to Marseilles.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.			
17	Lady Ruthven	Welsh	Newcastle, May 17.

DAILY IMPORTS.—August 21.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Renown s—22 casks glass phials, Tyebally Sumsoodin.
Branksome Hall s—3 packages hardware, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy ; 8 casks green paints, Tyebally Surafally and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Decean s—2 casks green, Jewabhoy Heptoolabhoy.
Renown s—29 packages varnish, Hajee Esmail Jaitha and son ; 18 cases oilmanastore, and 1 case cheese, Bolton and Co ; 23 cases matches, Adoolbhoy Sh ik Adam ; 20 bundles nail, rod iron, Lookmanjee Ebramjee ; 100 cases old tom, Pochajee Framjee and Co ; 25 cases matches, A doolally Shaik Adam.
Decean s—25 cases gin, 50 cases whiskey, and 130 cases hock Trvacher and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Annot Lyle—35 bales rags, Pragjee Heerjee ; 53 bales cotton, Heeralall Chimonrang ; 110 bales cotton, Mooljee Soondercjee.

FOR LONDON.

Sir John Lawrence—8 bales hides, Mahamedbhoy Abdoola and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Magdala s—32 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—9 bales carpets, C Grondona ; 1,000 wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Australia s—103 bales cotton, A C Dady and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—1 box silver coins, Yuethung Chong ; 3 boxes silver coins, Ebram Noordin & Co ; 10 bales twist, Jivrazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 3 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee & Co ; 24 chests opium, R O nath Jugnath ; 25 chests opium, Rehimbhoy Habibhoy ; 9 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co ; 12 chests opium, E J Abrahim ; 15 chests opium, Chugun Dunsbai ; 5 chests opium, Ramcurn Rambedass ; 16 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 28 chests opium, A Habibbhoy ; 25 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 9 chests opium, Khetseedass Hurmookoy.
Decean s—11 chests opium, E D Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Geelong s—30 chests opium, Ramcook Motelall ; 6 chests opium, Ramputtap Calooram ; 60 boxes silver bars, The French Bank.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

1090 Sir John Lawrence, Cartmer—H. F. Soares & Co.
2099 Mirzapore (s), Parish—P. & O. Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1287 Annot Lyle, Yeo—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
924 Tiber, White—Finlay Scott & Co.
1340 Trinacria (s), Hutcheson—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR HULL.

1312 Oithona, Reed—Wallace & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1406 Fumatra (s), Almond—Mails, 15th Sept.
1529 Surat (s), Burne—Mails, 18th August.

FOR GENOA.

1596 Australia (s), Bozzoni—C. Grondona.

FOR HAVRE.

1182 Magdala, Jones—Pelly & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1061 Arago (s), Jones—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

816 Bessie H., McManus—Wallace & Co.
1176 Tiverton, Cowley—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.

738 Renown (s), Smith—H Soares.

FOR HONGKONG.

1834 Deccan (s), Gaby—Mails, 4th September.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1491 Cora, Coombes—Farnham & Co.
1220 Canara (s), Sanders—B. I. S. N. Co.
799 Florence Treat, Shorthouse—Farnham & Co.
1194 Waterloo, Grierson—Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

685 Punjaub (s), Shiell—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

101 Leticia, Nacoda.

NOT FIXED.

1036 Fortune, Taylor.
1233 Golconda (s), Anderson—P. & O. Co.
1120 Orissa (s), Reeves—P. & O. Co.
315 Vingorla (s), Sayers—B. I. S. N. Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

51 Algofar, Nacoda—(Put back.)
99 Futtay Salam, Nacoda.
162 Oorun (s), Baker.
366 Pearl (s), Ashton.
101 Pehlwan (s), DeCosta.
136 Spitfire (s), Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE,

874 Abyssinia (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1081 Daphne, (s) 5, Evans.
1227 Kwangtung (s) 6, Campbell.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
462 Rifleman (s) 4, Clayton.
300 Hugh Rose (s) 3, Downing.

HIGH COURT.—22nd August.

(Before the Honorable Sir Charles Sargent.)

Long Causes.

294-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Morlidhurjee D'anroopjee vs Muggonmall Ramsook—Lynch and Tobin.—Part heard.
315-76—Fatima Sooltan Besum—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.—In person—Mahomed Khan Mozar Ally vs Abd ol Satar Hajee Mahomed.
648-75—Shamrao Pandoorung—Rao Bahadoor Madon S vs Mungesh Pughoonath—P Kavasjee.
480-75—Macfarlane and P—Mooranjee Topun and others vs Sodhe Vaikoont Appa—Lynch and Tobin.
622-75—Prescot and Winter—Hajee Oomer Jan Mahomed vs Alfred Charles Cook—In person.—Settled.
61-76—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Nusserwanjee Menockjee Petit vs Hajee Currim Mahomed—In person.
83-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Gooldass Jugmohundass vs Ladcorebai, widow.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Equity Side.

(For Argument of the Rule Nisi made on the 27th day of June 1876.)

Shapoorjee and Thecurdass—Burkissondass Framjeevundass and Davidass Pu shotumdass and another—Crawford and Bovey and Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

Long Causes.

80-76—Lynch and Tobin—Shewlingapa Bussappa vs Framjee Madhowjee and others—Remington, Hore and Langley.—Part heard.
105-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—S Tyabjee and others vs Munchershaw Dadabhoy—Prescot and Winter.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green and two Assessors Mr. Ormiston and Mr. A. W. Forde.)

Mr. Hearn—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870, and in the matter of Government and Molochund Ruttonsey and another—Bicknell for Claimant.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Pinhey.)

Short Causes.

340-76—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Abdool Hoosein bin Hajee &c., vs Hajee Ayam Isak and others.
404-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Scrabjee Jehangeer Framjee.

Long Causes.

570-75—A Framjee—Ramnath Chintoba vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.—Part heard.
571-75—L. Fletcher—Son. rabai, widow vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.
154-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Arut Kirpall vs Dayal Dhurjee—Janardhun and Gandhibhoy.
276-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Sumsoodeen Sooltanally vs Rahimbhoy Allarbhoy—Crawford and Bovey.
82-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Daya Sunda and others vs Sarabai, widow, and others.
98-76—Muljee and Bomanjee—Bugjerjee Dorabjee and another vs George W Terry—Mr Beard.
208-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Gungaram Hanmantram vs Sadashow Sukharam and others—Jefferson and Payne and Prescot and Winter.
190-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Elias Britto Pereira vs Robert Brown and another—Janardhun and Gandhi and Mr. Stepsey.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 20th August 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·703
Temperature of the Air	77·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·4
Dew Point	74·5
Relative humidity of Air	9·02
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	79·0
General Direction of wind W, WSW, SSE, WNW, W., WNW W.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	405
Fall of Rain	0·41 inches.
Total fall during the month	1·46 ,,
,, ,, ,, year	38·13 ,,
Additional fall up to 10 a.m. of the 21st	0·02 ,,

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 19.

Fraser, Col, Bombay R A, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Linton, Surg, Bengal 24th Punjaub N I, from furlough, from England.
Hall wes, Major, Bombay 15th Regt, from furlough, from England.
We re, Lieut, Bengal 2/9th Regt, from furlough, from England.
Gor on, By Surg, Genl, Bombay Medl Dept, on duty, from Rawul Pindee.
Ravenscroft, Lieut, Bombay 108th Regt. on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURE.—August 21.

Fraser, Col, Bombay R A, on leave, to Ceylon.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Head Quarters, Simla, 8th August* 1876.)

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Bengal Cavalry—Capt T B M Glassock, Adjt 17th Bl Cavalry, to be 3rd Squadron Officer, vice Clementi, appointed to the Judge Advocate Genl's Dept.
16th Native Infantry—Major Tytloch, S C, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Lt Coll F B Foote, until the return from furlough of Maj W G Cubitt, v c.
43rd Native Infantry—Lieut Schalch, 55th Foot, a candidate for the S C, to be 2nd Wing Subn on probation, dated 4th August 1876.

H E the C-in C is pleased to sanction an exchange of appointments between Capt J K W Howey, Qr Mr, and Capt A J Stead, 1st Wing Subn 11th N I.

Maj R C Wilcox, D S C, is transferred from Roorkee to Mean Meer for general duty.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the examination in Punjabee on the 10th July 1875 :—

Lt H P P Leith, Royal Artillery and Private W Jackson, 1st Foot.

Lt H H R Heath, Offg, Adjt 11th Ben Lancers, 10th Hussars.

Surgn Maj F Howard Army Medical Dept, and Surgn R W O'Donnell, Army Medical Dept.

The following Orders are confirmed :—

Rifle Brigade, (4th Battalion)—Regtl Order, dated the 21st Jul 1876, appointing the following committee of Paymastership, consequent on the appointment of Maj C D Broadbent as Station Staff Officer at Landour :—

Capt H S Brownrigg, President ; Lt R J Heber-Percy, Member ; and Lt J D Mansel, Member.

Capt H S Brownrigg to act as Paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

83rd Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 31st July 1876, appointing Lt J H Sadler, 2nd Wing Subn and Offg QrMr, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Sichelin, d ceased.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

General Staff—Coll J N Young, (Dep'y Judge Advocate,) to remain at Simla, from the 22nd to the 27th July, in extension privilege leave.

15th Hussars—Capt T Davison, to Poona, on private affairs, from the 5th June to the date his exchange to the 16th Lancers is published in G O C C.

Royal Artillery—Lieut Col H M G Purvis, (8th Bde,) to Murree, from the 20th May to the 15th Oct, on medical certificate.

Maj W J Finch, (A Batty 8th Bde,) to the Bombay Presidency, from the 2nd August to the 2nd Nov, on medical cert ficate.

Capt L H S James, (C Batty, 11th Bde,) to Cashmere, from the 25th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Capt C H Sprague, (A Batty, 19th Bde) to Bombay, for one month from date of availing himself of it ; and thence to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lt P F P Hamilton, (B Batty, 8th Bde,) to Murree, from the 15th April to the 15th July, on pri ate affairs.

2-1st Foot—Paymaster G A Pfeiffer, to remain at Dalhousie, from the 4th June to the 4th Aug, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave.

1-8th Foot—Paymaster T P Senior, to Chakrata, from the 15th Aug to the 30th Nov, on private affairs.

(*Head Quarters, Simla, 10th August* 1876.)

At a Genl Court Martial, assembled at Ferozepore on Friday, the 21st day of July 1876, No 1473, Private John Reading, of the 34th Regt of Foot, was arraigned on the following charges :—

Charges.

1st Charge—Insubordination, in having, at instruction drill, at Ferozepore, on or about the 26th M y 1876, when the word of command "Rear by Front" was given by Drill Sergt Daniel Windeler, 34th Regt, to the half-company to which he, the prisoner, belonged, disobeyed the lawful command of the said Sergt Daniel Windeler, his superior officer, by not making a half turn to the l-ft ; and breaking into double time, as he should have done, in obedience to that command.

2nd Charge—Highly insubordinate conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at instruction drill at Ferozepore, on or about the 26th May 1876, shouted in the ranks.

3rd Charge—Insubordination, in having, at Ferozepore, on or about the 26th May 1876, used insubordinate language to Drill Sergt Daniel Windeler, 34th Regt, his superior officer, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say, "What business had you to take my name down ; I did not shout."

Finding.

The Court finds that the prisoner, No 1473, Private John Reading, of the 34th Regt of Foot, is guilty of all the charges.

Sentence.

The Court sentence the prisoner, No 1473, Private John Reading, of the 34th Regt of Foot, to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years.

W N Watts, Lt Col, President.

Ferozepore, 21st July 1876.

Approved and Confirmed.

Fred P Haines, General, C-in-C in India.

Simla, 4th August 1876.

By order of H E the C-in-C in India,

P S Lumsden, Maj Genl,
Adjt Genl in India.

(*Head Quarters, Simla, 11th August* 1876.)

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Fyzabad on Tuesday, the 11th day of July 1876, No 6 B—692, Private John McAvoy, 1st Batn 25th Regt, was arraigned on the following charges :—

Charge.

First—Having, at Fyzabad, on or about the 30th of May 1876, been drunk.

Second—Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Fyzabad, on or about the 30th of May 1876, struck with the clenched first Corporal James Dennistoun, of the same battalion, and used threatening language to him, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say :—"You got me eight days this morning and I shall put a knife into you before I leave this ;" the said Corporal James Dennistoun being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office.

Third—Conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Fyzabad, on or about the 30th of May 1876, when a prisoner in the regimental guard for the offences stated in the first and second charges, used threatening language regarding Corporal James Dennistoun, of the same battalion, his superior officer, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say :—"I will take the life of Corporal Dennistoun yet."

Finding.

The Court finds, that the prisoner, No 6-B—692, Private John McAvoy, 1st Batn 25th Regt, is guilty of all the charges.

Sentence.

The Court sentence the prisoner, No 6-B—692, Private John McAvoy, 1st Batn 25th Regt, Royal Own Borderers, to suffer penal servitude for the term of five (5) years ; and further to be fined £1.

W Butler Shawe, Colonel, 2nd Q O B N Light Infantry, President.

Fyzabad, 11th July 1876.

Approved and Confirmed.

Fred P Haines, General, C-in-C in India.

Simla, 4th August 1876.

By order of His Excellency the C-in-C in India,

P S Lumsden, Major General,
Adjutant General in India.

(*Head Quarters, Simla, 14th August* 1876.)

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

109th Regiment—Lt (Local Capt) G. Simpson, having passed by the higher standard, to be Interpreter, vice Capt Mackinnon, dated 1st Aug 1-76.

18th Native Infantry—Lt W W Lean, 65th Foot, a candidate for the S C to be 2nd Wing Subn on probation, dated 4th Aug 1876.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer ;—

2nd Batn 1st (the Royal) Regiment—Lieut Capt R W B Crowtr-Beynon to be Maj from the 26th July 1875.

Capt R F C A Tytler, 1st Squadron Subn 8th Bl Cavalry, has passed the examination for Interpreter and Genl's Dept prescribed by p ra 343, Bengal Army Regulations.

Lt J Corse-Scott, QrMr 37th N I, is granted an extension of privilege leave, under the provisions of para 1217, Bengal Army Regulations, and general leave for the 17th and 18 h ultimo, in extension of privilege leave, in accordance with para. 1216 of those regulations.

The undermentioned Warrant officers of the Subordinate Medl Dept, having been reported to have successfully passed the prescribed examination, are promoted for appointments as below :—

The increased pay of the higher class is allowed to 2nd Class Apoth T T Beachwood, from 11th Nov 1876.

John, and A B Kater, are promoted to the higher grade, of 1st Class Asst Apoths H W 2nd class pothecaries.

The increased pay of the higher class is allowed to 2nd Class Asst Apoths H B Blaker, from 30th July 1876 ; M Toomey, from 30th Nov 1876 ; G Garstin, from 16th April 1877 ; M O'Mealy, from and 29th May 1877 ; J Morrison, from 19th June 1877 ; A L Purshong, from 20th June 1877.

The following Orders are confirmed :—

Rawal Pindi Division Order, dated the 1st Aug 1876, directing Surgn Maj J Duncan, M D, 11th Bl Lancers, in charge of the office of the Dep Surgn Genl Rawal Pindi Circle, in addition to his other duties, from the date of the departure on med cal certificate of Dep Surgn Genl G Bannister and until arrival of Offg Dep Surgn Genl F Allen, C B.

2 Surgn Maj F G Constant, M D, 12th Bl Cavalry, to proceed on duty at the public expense from Jhelum to Rawal Pindi, for the purpose of taking medical charge of the 11th Bengal Cavalry, as a temporary arrangement

Dated the 2nd Aug 1876, directing Surgn Maj T N Hoysted, R A, to take medical charge of the Artillery and Rde Staff from th 24th July 1876, vice Surgn Maj J H Jeffcott, R H A, detained for duty with the troops in cholera camp at Topah.

Attock Garrison Order, dated the 25th July 1876, appointing Surgn W L Gubbins, M B, 51st Foot, to the medical charge of the European garrison and of the Native garrison, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 19th instant.

15th Bengal Cavalry—Regtl Order dated the 11th April 1876, making the following appointments, consequent on Captain G W Apperley's return to the regiment from the Bde Staff :—

Capt C O W Apperley, 1st Squadron to offi iate as 3rd Squadron Officer.

Lt F R Ditmas, 2nd Squadron Subn to officiate as 1st Squadron Officer, vice Apperley.

Dated the 1st July 1876, making the following appointments consequent on the return from leave of Maj W Musgrave :—

Capt R Atkins, 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer.

Capt C O W Apperley, 1st Squadron Subn to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer.

Lt F R Ditmas, 2nd Squadron Subn, to officiate as 1st Squadron Subn.

Dated the 1st Aug 1876, making the following appointment during the absence on leave of Lt F R Ditmas :—

Capt C O W Apperley, 1st Squadron Subn and Offg 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties.

9th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 19th July 1876, appointing Lt A T Wingfield, Offg 2nd Wing Subn, to be Adjt and Qr Mr's offices.

38th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 29th July 1876, making the following appointments, with effect from the 23rd idem, consequent on the absence on court martial duty of Maj F Aller, and Lt C A R Sare :—

Maj H DeBrett, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Lt F G Vivian, 2nd Wing Subn and Offg QrMr, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his duties as 2nd Wing Subn, there being no other officer available ; and to retain charge of the Adjt's and QrMr's offices.

38th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 29th July 1876, appointing Lt L M Boil-au, Offg 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, to officiate as QrMr,

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

POONA ANNUAL REGATTA.

POONA, 21ST AUGUST.

Bombay won the challenge fours race, open to all Indian Boat Clubs, defeating Poona by seven lengths.

CHOLERA AT ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, 21ST AUGUST.

Two cases of cholera occurred on Saturday in the 5th Fusiliers at Allahabad and one yesterday. The company in which they all occurred have moved into Camp on well-drained ground, three miles along the Cawnpore road.

Captain Grant has reached Gulmarg in Cashmere, not murdered as reported, but much improved in health.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 19TH AUGUST.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4¼d.
Exchange on India	1s 8½d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84
4½ do. do.	85
5½ do. do.	88
Oriental Bank Shares	£42-10s
Chartered do. do.	£15
Do. Mercantile do.	£25
Hongkong and Shanghai	£26
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£84,000,000.
„ Notes in circulation	£97,625,000.
3 per cent. Consols for account	96⅜
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	106½
Bar Silver	51½
Arrival.—Dover Castle.	

LINE REPORTS.—21ST AUGUST.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.—21ST AUGUST.

(MADRAS TIMES.)

CANNANORE, 6 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S., thermometer 81, barometer 29·81. Fall of rain 1 inch 10 cents.

CANARA, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. 4, thermometer 82, barometer 29·89. Fall of rain 42 cents.

MANGALORE, 6·50 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N. W., S. W., thermometer max. 79, min. 78. Fall of rain 14 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind E., thermometer 86, barometer 29·80.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather overcast, wind W. N. W. strong, thermometer 84. Fall of rain 50 cents.

OVER two thousand tickets have, it is stated, been already taken in the Umballa St. Leger Sweep.

THE Simla paper says there is no truth whatever in the report that has got into the Madras papers that Lord Lytton will shortly retire from ill health—the Duke of Buckingham succeeding to the Viceroyalty.

THE son of the Jam of Las Beyla, Ali Khan, the Kurrachee paper tells us, on his return from the conference with the Khan of Khelat and Major Sandeman, was obliged to encamp about 40 miles away from Beyla, in consequence of cholera having broken out among his followers. The disease was very prevalent in Kurrachee.

WE understand from the Calcutta *Statesman* that a despatch has been received by the Government of India from Lord Salisbury, reflecting in strong terms upon Sir Richard Temple's conduct in the Hazareebagh Jail case, which is now under investigation by the Court-Martial sitting upon Major Playfair. The Court was to reassemble, on Saturday last to receive the Judge-Advocate's reply to the defence read by Mr. Macrae on Tuesday last.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Geelong, which sailed yesterday with the China mail, took out, in addition to the quantity already stated, sixty boxes silver bars, valued at Rs. 2,54,000, for Shanghai, despatched by the French Bank; three boxes silver coins, valued at Rs. 13,200, for Hongkong, despatched by Messrs. Ebram Noordin and Co.; and also one box silver coins, valued at Rs. 2,300 for Hongkong, despatched by Mr. Yuthing Chong. The total shipped by this steamer amounts to Rs. 9,43,650.

THE distress from famine in the interior of Shantung is described as horrible. The *Peking Gazette* of the 23rd June contains an edict ordering the Board of Revenue to allot Tls. 100,000 for the purpose of bringing supplies of food to the districts threatened with famine, in the North. It is probably in pursuance of this order that the Northern steamers have lately been taking large cargoes of rice to Tientsin. But with or without the proscribed peculations, Tls. 100,000 will not go very far towards meeting the necessities of the case.

THE following is said by an English paper to be the true condition of the Sultan:—"Murad V. has not had a healthy life, and is in very delicate health; he has frequent nervous attacks, which leave him in a state of great debility. One of these attacks happened immediately after the assassination of the two ministers. These attacks end in apathy and a kind of languor, which gradually disappear. At the same time there is no danger of the loss of life or mental faculties, and his physician M. Karpoleone, who has followed a severe and rigorous treatment, is certain of his perfect recovery in a short time."

THE importation of salt into Calcutta is said to have greatly increased lately. Large quantities of the article are being bonded, in consequence of the sales having been very limited, as the demand for it does not appear to be very active at present in the Upper Provinces. The receipts on account of duty on salt at the Custom House on last Wednesday alone may, a Calcutta paper states, be estimated at about Rs. 1,80,000, besides the sum of about Rs. 85,000 on account of the clearance of bonded salt, which makes a total of Rs. 2,65,000 exclusive of the collections of duty made on account of general merchandize, which amount to about Rs. 24,000 only.

THE *Straits Times* of the 26th July announces that the Batavia Cable is restored and is in working order. The steamer Moon has been chartered to run between Banjoewangie and Port Darwin, for the purpose of taking messages for Australia. She arrived at Banjoewangie on the evening of the 28th July with dates to 20th July, and she was to leave again for Port Darwin in two or three days; the passage is 90 hours. It is, however, hoped that the Edin- which picked up the cable on the 10[illegible]

AMONG the multitude of rumours, writes the *North China Herald*, with reference to the pending complications, and the movements of Her Majesty's Minister and the British forces in these waters, it is no easy matter to disentangle fact from fiction. The object of Sir Thomas Wade's visit to Shanghai at this moment is itself something of a mystery. It was at one time believed that his intention was to meet Mr. Grosvenor here and to obtain his account of the termination of the enquiry into the Yunan affair. This seems likely enough; and it is not impossible that the Minister is at this moment occupied in the completion of his own report for the information of the British Government. It seems not the less certain that he declined to treat with the Viceroy Li, at Tientsin; and this gives a colour of likelihood to the rumour that his relations with the Tsung-li Yamen were formally broken off. The same paper says that Mr. Grosvenor was to leave for Europe by the next mail.

WE have received a copy of "The New Exchange Calculator" intended to be an assistant in making calculations of rates of exchange whether from rupees into pounds sterling or pounds sterling into rupees. In these days when these operations are performed with such precision as to include the 1/32 of a penny and when everyone who has to remit money home is quite ready to take advantage of the smallest fraction, a book of this sort is very useful. It is a bulky work of some 500 pages with an appendix of tables of rates as low as 1s. 5d., a figure that the falling value of silver has unfortunately made as already acquainted with though not to that extreme but as low as 1s. 5⅞d. The author of "The New Exchange Calculator" is Mr. Dinanath Muddonjee, at Messrs. Finlay Scott and Co. He has already gained considerable reputation in some convenient cotton tables he has published, useful in settling dealer's bills, and that is a guarantee that this new set of exchange tables has been carefully and correctly compiled.

A PUNJAB contemporary remarks that there has never been a year whichcan record a heavier rainfall in the Himalayas than the present one. The roads are everywhere *abimes*. We hear from Camp Jalla that even the coolies refuse to cross them. Mr. Wilson, who has lived thirty years in those parts, had pitched his tent ten miles off at Dungulli and was nearly swept away. A little stream became a torrent in a few minutes and carried all before it. Mr. Wilson could only save his life with the greatest difficulty. A few wood cutters left Bhutwari a few days ago for Jhalla, and after they had been two miles on the road a huge stone, loosened by the rains, fell down, killing one man and breaking the leg of another. A young officer who wanted to visit the Kulu Valley by the Vylang Pass was literally compelled to return, in consequence of the impassable road, the rain and the cold. At Nyni Khad, on the road to Dalhousie, a Kahar was swept away the other day, and altogether we fear that the list of casualties in "the Hills" is greater this year than usual.

THE China mail arrived yesterday afternoon, bringing copies of the *Straits Times* of August 5 from which we learn that Maharajah Lelah, Pundak Indut, Ngah Jabbor and some others of less social importance in the native States, are now lodged in the Civil Prison at Singapore. It was previously stated that they were under the care of the Maharajah of Johore, and as there was some delay in their being handed over to the authorities at Singapore it was rumoured that it was probable some terms were being advanced in their behalf with the view of obtaining some promise from the Government, but their surrender was unconditional, with the bare proviso that they shall have a fair trial. Now speculation is rife as to the tribunal before which they can be tried; they have voluntarily surrendered themselves to meet the accusation of being implicated in the murder of Mr. Birch, who met his violent death in a State which, as Lord Carnarvon has put it, is only "virtually annexed" to these Settlements; and it is a matter for the legal mind to solve in how far the jurisdiction of our law extends to place them upon their trial in that Colony, on a charge of a crime committed out of it.

THE falling off in the receipts of the Calcutta Small Cause Court for the past official year has attracted the attention of the Lieutenant Governor. The receipts have fallen off in 1875-76 about Rs. 20,000 as compared with the preceding year. The Government of Bengal has, therefore, called upon the Judges of the Court for an explanation as to the causes which led to such an unfavourable financial result; and has also requested the Judges to submit a comparative statement of the number of suits instituted, and the amount litigated during the first quarter of the current year, *viz.*, May, June, and July, and corresponding returns for the past years. It is said that the authorities of the Calcutta Collectorate have also been communicated with on the subject of the limited sale of stamps to the Small Cause Court during the year under notice. So far as we are able to ascertain, says the *Indian Daily News*, from which paper we derive the above information, the number of suits, from above Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000, has been increasing since the jurisdiction of the Court was extended, though the total amount of receipts might have fallen off as noticed by the local Government. The Small Cause Court has no power to attach or sell tiled huts in satisfaction of a decree, which appears to be one of the causes of reduction of revenue, and the expulsion of the mooktears from the Court, according to popular belief, is another.

LAST year Mr. Morris, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, proposed to establish colonies in the waste lands of the Hoshangabad district, the colonists to be drawn from the agricultural classes of crowded districts of the N. W. P. and Oudh, special care being taken to select them from the most industrious castes of the community. Mr. Morris's scheme has at length been approved of by the Viceroy in Council. In the west of the Hoshangabad district, there are about 150,000 acres of waste-land, going by the name of the Charwa jungle. The soil is rich, the brushwood is not dense, and could easily be cleared, while all around there is cultivation. The railway and a great highroad connect this fertile tract with Bombay and the markets of Southern India, and provide an easy mode of carriage for any surplus produce which the colonists can raise. The site for the colonies is apparently well chosen. Mr. C. A. Elliot, who was once settlement officer of Hoshungabad, says that the alleged unhealthiness of the jungle is much exaggerated. But setting aside differences of opinion on this point no better tract could apparently be found for the purposes of this experiment, for such it is intended to be only. No other part of the Central Provinces or perhaps of India is better adapted to test [illegible] king, and Mr. Morris [illegible] Bombay.

[illegible] ODA, 17TH AUGUST.

[illegible] Gaekwar's jurisdic- [illegible] from Baroda, [illegible] d to be prevailing [illegible] The authorities [illegible] tely despatched [illegible] nies. Many of [illegible] boee have de- [illegible] t one of the [illegible] ht to fill [illegible] durance [illegible] JET. [illegible] the [illegible] k, [illegible] ge" Brand (double superfine quality) is celebrated for its [illegible] egency and purity of flavour. Steam Mills, Brick Lane [illegible] ndon, Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

when their cases can only be reported as "diarrhœa," whilst natives neglect the disease in its initial form and sufferit to proceed to develope cholera. "We again repeat," says the same paper, "that efficient quarantine measures at Kohala and Muzafferabad might have prevented the inroad of the disease from Cashmere, where the utter disregard of all sanitary precautions seems to have made the disease endemic. From this quarter then, future danger may be anticipated. What is the use, however, of advising Cashmere when Lahore gives itself up to *fêtes* instead of duties? The filthy state of the Anarkalli drains has been repeatedly brought to notice by us, and at the very beginning of the hot season we expressed a fear of danger accruing from neglect, which, however, we earnestly trust, efficient measures at the eleventh hour may avert."

THE story of the Balham mystery is told in a very concise and intelligible form in the following extract from the letter of the London correspondent of the *Englishman*:—

The interest of the investigation into the Balham mystery deepens as it proceeds. A flood of light has been thrown on the antecedents of Mrs. Bravo by the evidence of her mother, Mrs. Campbell, and the examination of her companion, Mrs. Cox, has begun. Nothing in Miss. Braddon's novels is more startling than these revelations of reality. Miss. Campbell, as she was then, married Captain Ricardo, of the well-to-do Irish family of that name. He settled on her £40,000, a considerable portion of which was only to come to her after the death of his mother, Lady Catherine Ricardo. Lady Catherine soon died; meanwhile, the Captain took to drinking—he was sick 50 or 60 times a day; he told his wife's mother, who thought nothing of the statement of a drunkard. Finally, he left his wife, and died in the society of a mistress at Cologne, where, some people suggest, his remains ought to be exhumed and examined. Before this, her first husband's death, Mrs. Ricardo had renewed with Dr. Gully, the head of a once famous hydropathic establishment at Malvern, an acquaintance which began when he had attended her medically at the early age of 12. And now comes upon the scene a new actor, or actress. A Mrs. Cox, in Jamaica, was brought into business relations with a gentleman, who, when she came to England, recommended her to his English partner, Mr. Joseph Bravo, the step-father of the unfortunate man recently dead, and who has never left the premises. Mrs. Cox became a governess, and the parent of one of her pupils was a Mrs. Brooks, who was the solicitor of Mrs. Ricardo. Mrs. Ricardo happened to be staying at Mrs. Brooks', and, being a young and pretty widow of ample means, she asked Mrs. Cox, whom she often saw at Mrs. Brooks', to come and stay with her as her companion. Dr. Gully was also a visitor at Mrs. Brooks', but whether he suggested to Mrs. Ricardo, whom he visited then, the companionship of Mrs. Cox, does not appear. Mrs. Cox accepted the proposal, and it seems to have been all the more necessary that Mrs. Ricardo should have had with her a female companion because her intimacy with Dr. Gully, a man old enough to be her father, had become so close that her own mother refused to have anything to say to her for years on account of its questionable appearance. Mrs. Ricardo took a house at Streatham; Dr. Gully took another near her, and the three —Mrs. Ricardo, Mrs. Cox, and Dr. Gully—once travelled together in Italy. From Streatham Mrs. Ricardo removed to the Priory at Balham, the scene of the catastrophe now being investigated. Dr. Gully again took a house near her, and so great now was their intimacy that he had at one time in his possession the pass key of the Priory door. While this was going on, Mrs. Ricardo one day drove Mrs. Cox to Mr. Joseph Bravo's. There she was seen by his step-son, Mr. Charles Bravo, who fell in love with her, and soon after wards married her. Before the marriage Mrs. Ricardo sold her second husband something at least about the intimacy with Dr. Gully, and declared that she would never see his face again. Their reciprocal presents, and, with them, the pass key of the Priory door, were returned. But Dr. Gully still remained in the same house, although it is said in evidence that Mrs. Bravo offered to find out if they are silver or only plated. A visit to Gunnesh Khind gardens should be made in the morning as they will well repay anyone for the trouble of going to them. The gardens under the able care of Mr. Woodrow are beautifully kept and the parterres present a mass of well chosen colours, contrasting with the cool banks on which the maiden hair ferns grow with the greatest luxuriance and perfection. Mr. Woodrow must be a direct descendant of Linnæus, for he has the Latin names for all the shrubs at his finger's end, so that an amateur will derive instruction as well as pleasure from a visit to the gardens. The shrub that grows so plentifully in Bombay and generally called *Gardenia*, Mr. Woodrow says is one of the Oleander species and calls it a O'Leander. So one lives and learns. I admired much the *Gladioli*, but at the Oleander episode did not venture on any more praise. Mr. Woodrow evidently did not think "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet," judging by his care in naming the different varieties of that linen of flowers. This leads me to say that at the Botanical Gardens, Gunnesh Khind, also under the care of Mr. Woodrow, there is a nursery of roses where a splendid assortment may be had at very moderate prices. The time for sending them to Bombay is from September to February, so that for a few rupees it is in any one's power in Bombay to add to the beauty of their gardens.

The 5th Regiment gave a most successful dance on [illegible] night. We are all looking forward to the [illegible] day, the results of which you will have

THE MOVEMENT AMONG THE MAHOMEDANS IN FAVOUR OF THE TURKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your paper of to-day you refer to me by name as having headed a movement of Mussalmans in India to support Turkey with money and declared sympathy. You could only have written from surmise, for it is not true that I have taken any part, directly or indirectly, in the movement which you allege is on foot. I have no knowledge whatever from whom the suggest on originated to raise money in India to aid the Turks; and my belief is that the idea of taking such a step was confined to the individual who first suggested it. If you wish, also, to be exactly informed as to the "movement," you will find on enquiry, I think, that it is all moonshine.—Yours, &c.

GHULAM MUHAMMAD MUNSHI.

August 21.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, 20TH AUGUST.

BEING a prosy person, I trust you will not expect me to start with a line of poetry borrowed from Tupper or one of our local poets. It is not my intention to write about the gay doings in Poona, or to tell you of the beauty, rank and fashion that nightly throng at the side of the Bund Gardens and promenade up and down the terrace while the band discourses sweet music and the splashing of many waters refreshes the ear. To render the scene perfect, there ought to be a moon, but moonshine we shall have sooner or later, so we can dispense with that luminary for the present and content ourselves with gazing at the lesser lights that comet-like illuminate the terrace. The climate of Poona is now delightful; light showers have fallen in the mornings and laid the dust. There is a brisk freshness about the morning air which reminds one of old England, but it is only to be obtained by the early bird, and notwithstanding the well known words:—

"A fig say I for early rising
The man who is fond precociously of stirring must be a spoon."

Judging by the number of early risers, there must be a good many spoons in Poona, but since the depression has taken place in the value of the rupee, it is hard to find out if they are silver or only plated. A visit to Gunnesh Khind gardens should be made in the morning as they will well repay anyone for the trouble of going to them. The gardens under the able care of Mr. Woodrow are beautifully kept and the parterres present a mass of well chosen colours, contrasting with the cool banks on which the maiden hair ferns grow with the greatest luxuriance and perfection. Mr. Woodrow must be a direct descendant of Linnæus, for he has the Latin names for all the shrubs at his finger's end, so that an amateur will derive instruction as well as pleasure from a visit to the gardens. The shrub that grows so plentifully in Bombay and generally called *Gardenia*, Mr. Woodrow says is one of the Oleander species and calls it a O'Leander. So one lives and learns. I admired much the *Gladioli*, but at the Oleander episode did not venture on any more praise. Mr. Woodrow evidently did not think "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet," judging by his care in naming the different varieties of that linen of flowers. This leads me to say that at the Botanical Gardens, Gunnesh Khind, also under the care of Mr. Woodrow, there is a nursery of roses where a splendid assortment may be had at very moderate prices. The time for sending them to Bombay is from September to February, so that for a few rupees it is in any one's power in Bombay to add to the beauty of their gardens.

The 5th Regiment gave a most successful dance on Saturday night. We are all looking forward to the Sunday, the results of which you will have

KURRACHEE, 18TH AUGUST.

THE weather just now is very cool and cloudy; at times it is slightly oppressive. We are likely to have another shower before the monsoons are over. There is a great deal of sickness in the place, and Dr. Hopkins, our Civil Surgeon, has his hands quite full.

The Rev. Mr. G. Shirt, of the Christ Mission Church, delivered a very interesting lecture the other evening in the Dunsterville buildings before a select audience. The subject of the lecture was "Comparative Grammar." After defining it, the lecturer went on to state that languages like mankind divided themselves into families. He showed that geographical proximity of languages would not attest their relationship; but of the roots and laws of grammar, still more especially the laws of inflexion, would help us to affiliate a language whose parentage had not before been known. Of the Semitic family, he said that these languages showed their distinction from Aryan by their triliteral roots, their two ground tenses, their formation of the genitive and use of pronominal affixes. Illustrations of these points, together with some vowel changes noticeable between Hebrew and Arabic, were given. In speaking of the Aryan languages, ancient and modern, some interesting facts in connection with the verb "to be" were stated. The substantial unity of Sanscrit, Persian, Greek, Latin, German and English in this third person singular present tense of the verb "to be" was clearly shown, and striking evidence of the similarity of the infinitive mood in this group of languages was given.

The lecturer finished his lecture by stating and briefly illustrating certain laws which regulate the changes of consonants, thus enabling us to trace a similarity of grammatical inflexion, where it could not be detected by the unscientific observer. I trust that the reverend gentleman will spare a few moments from his numerous duties, for the purpose of giving similar lectures.

An old firm of Sindhee merchants, bearing the name of Assoomull Anundass, which has been in existence for more than half a century, failed the other day. Its liabilities are estimated at about three or four lacs of rupees. There was a general scramble in the courts by creditors after the property of the firm. Eventually, however, the whole property was conveyed to trustees for the benefit of the creditors. A Sindhee gentleman remarked the other day, in connection with this failure, that a Sindhee merchant would never left the premises. He would think it *infra dig* to go to an Insolvent Court, that it is only those merchants who have breathed in the atmosphere of Bombay would rush shamelessly into the Insolvent Debtors' Court with a questionable schedule of assets.

The bund at the river Hubb, among the hills about 17 miles from here, has stood the floods very well this year. There is 20 feet of water just now in it. When the floods were at their greatest height, there was 6 feet of water over the bund, but it has now come down to the level of the dam. The Collector of the district has the management of the property as guardian for the minor son of the late zemindar, Mooral Khan. Government has given a loan of nearly three lacs to the estate on the security of the works. The venture will, we hope, prove quite successful. But it is said that the dam is to be raised 6 feet higher in the cold weather. Should this stand the floods, as the engineers say it will, then a large tract of land can be brought under cultivation, and the concern will prove highly remunerative. The unprofessional public, however, judging from past experiences believe, and I am afraid rightly so, that it will end in a failure. Mr. Mirza Ali, one of our most experienced first class Deputy Collectors, has been transferred on special duty to the Hubb, in order to arrange with zemindars and cultivators for the cultivation of the land about the Hubb, and his labours have come to a most satisfactory conclusion.

A tindal in our harbour has been arrested by our Town Police Officer for being in possession of stolen property consisting of highly valuable ornaments. It appears that the tindal and his friends were dividing the spoils at midnight, when one of them feeling dissatisfied with the portion allotted to him, slipped away and reported the matter to the Police. Investigations are now being made, and various conjectures are rife as to the manner in which these people come to be possessed of such valuable jewellery, some believing it might be the property of a passenger who might have died on board. However, time will disclose everything.

Our public authorities have a perfect nuisance and an eye sore. "The oil mills and the wool-washing business have been removed from the town, but the stables which are a worse nuisance are allowed to remain in the camp and town. I learn that a scheme was devised by our Municipal Secretary, Mr. J. Strachan, C. E., for having a number of public stables built on an eligible but not nothing like over yet spare piece of ground to come out of it, and in the meantime we are getting slowly poisoned in a contaminated atmosphere. The military authorities have also been endeavouring to remove this evil, but as yet their efforts have proved unsuccessful. The palatial residence of the President of the Municipality is surrounded by well watered avenues. He can therefore have no idea of the extent of the nuisance caused by the public conveyances in the camp. If the gharry wallas are allowed to have the best places in the camp and town to perpetuate the nuisance, all the rest of the inhabitants had better leave their homes and habitations and shift out into the jungles.

THYETMYO, BRITISH BURMA, 5TH AUG.

ALTHOUGH our "monsoon" is not yet over, we appear to be in the "dog" days, for the epidemic which proved so fatal to your canine favourites in Bombay has reached even this remote spot. The fiat has gone forth "four annas for sluts, three ditto for dogs, and one anna only for cats;" probably the last mentioned are let off cheaply in deference to the "old maids," though where these ladies reside is a dead secret, for I have never yet met any female, not even a Burmese, who would own to the soft impeachment about this quarter. It may be a judicious measure to kill off a few of the bazaar "pariahs," (giants of their species, compared with whom your Hindoo scavenger is quite a lap-dog) who prowl about our compounds after nightfall and have a magic nose, or something like it, for detecting the presence of "cold mutton" or any other delicacy which one may happen to have safely (?) stowed away for early breakfast. Just when you are lying, dreaming peacefully of the fine appetite you will have in the morning, you hear a confounded smash, and generally manage to reach the door in time to see your "dainty" trailed through the edge by a gaunt, wolfish looking animal; one glimpse of the beast almost making you rejoice to be quit of it at the price. But this is not all. You seek your couch, with a sort of grim satisfaction that it's all over, and are dozing peacefully off again, when a prolonged yell makes you imagine your mother-in-law has come to life again. Dead silence follows for a moment only, until a whole pack of Pariah fiends (you would think there were thousands) emulate each other in raising the most horrible, unearthly discord, it was ever my lot to listen to. Such gnashing, foaming, yelping, howling cure!—a "jackals' chorus" would be sweet music to it. You may thus fancy that we should be glad to see our foes, the "Pis," decimated thoroughly, but when your own pet terrier and fancy bull is in danger, (one of mine came home this morning with half an ounce of shot in his carcase) you may also fancy that we fully enter into your feelings of bitter enmity against those who would slaughter a man's truest friend, for the sake of a few pice. This is going ahead a little too far, but we are also progressing in other things. It is rumoured that the Railway from Rangoon to Prome, or at least part of the way, will be shortly opened. With other sceptics, however, I will believe this when I see it; at present it seems too good to be true when the apathy of Burmans in general is considered. We have one new thing though to boast off—that is, a steam ferry boat between this and Allanmyo, on the opposite bank of the river. The craft employed is a new steam lauch, and has been running since the first instant; supplying a want which was much felt, for the passage across in the old country boats formerly used, was always slow, uncomfortable, and often dangerous, whereas now, it is quick, easy, and pleasant; so you may be sure every body in the station wishes the undertaking and its promoters all sorts of success. Nor does local enterprise end here, for, passing through the bazaar a few days since, my eye was attracted by a brilliantly painted signboard, bearing the words *Universal Press* and displayed from one upstairs window of a tumbledown old house, whilst from the next window, a sickly looking youth eagerly scanned the street up and down, on the look out for customers. Verily we shall have a local newspaper next. In my last I omitted to mention that Dr. Major, (formerly with 16th Lancers at Secunderabad) left this station a fortnight since to take up the appointment (vice Sullivan, I think) of resident physician at Mandalay. Surgeon N. B. Major had been doing duty with the troops in garrison here.

On Monday last, 31st ultimo, the conquering cricket match between "Gentlemen of the Station" and "Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Garrison" was played on the Race Course, the last named gaining an easy victory. The bowling on the "Gentlemen's" side was very good, but their fielding rather loose and wild. Their opponents played well all round and fielded beautifully.

The health of the station has continued good on the whole, but during the past few days, cholera symptoms have been detected. Several rather severe cases of colic have occurred amongst the troops, though none fatal, and up to date we have escaped the dire scourge itself altogether.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One tri l will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. For favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE AND COCOA AND MILK are made in one minute without boiling.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' Chocolate Cream, Chocolate Cream Tablets, Chocolate Drops and Maravilla Chocolate are highly delicious and wholesome.—Packed in a superior and elegant manner.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MUSTARD.—The "Challenge" Brand (double superfine quality) is celebrated for its pungency and purity of flavour. Steam Mills, Brick Lane London, Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.—There were nineteen European vagrants in the Government Workhouse yesterday.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—A cart driver, named Ball Lullo bhoy, was yesterday fined Rs. 4 by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, for torturing his bullock. He was charged at the instance of Mr. W. Smith, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

H. M.'s HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 303 prisoners in H. M.'s House of Correction yesterday. Of these 66 prisoners were under sentences by the High Court, 205 by the Magistrates of Police, 2 by the Court of Petty Sessions, and 30 by Military Courts-Martial. Of the prisoners 248 were natives and the remaining 55 Europeans.

H. M.'s COMMON JAIL.—There were in all 320 prisoners in H. M.'s Common Jail yesterday. On the criminal side there were 261 prisoners including 13 women, of whom 51 were non-labour prisoners and 210 for hard labour. On the civil side there were 59 prisoners including 2 women. Of these latter 24 prisoners were under warrants from the High Court and 35 from the Small Causes Court.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Portuguese baker, named Diogo Jerimino Sequeira, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper and obtained a warrant for the arrest of his servant, named Domingo Rodrigues, charging him with theft, criminal breach of trust and misappropriation of monies belonging to complainant. The accused is alleged to have collected outstanding bills from complainant's customers to the amount of Rs. 100 or thereabouts and appropriated the amount to his own use and subsequently absconded.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held on Sunday by the Deputy Coroner, Mr. A. F. Turner, at the Gocoldas Tejpal Hospital on view of the body of Bernando Coelho. The deceased was about 28 years of age. He met with an accident on the 13th June last on board a steamship, name unknown, then lying in this harbour of which he was a day labourer, by receiving a severe injury of the lower part of the spine caused by some bags of grain falling on him whilst being lowered into the hold of that ship, the rope slings giving way. He remained in the hospital from shortly after the unfortunate occurrence until the time of his death which took place at 9 o'clock on Saturday night. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was occasioned by a fracture of the spine caused by bags of grain having accidentally fallen upon him.

ASSAULTING A SHIP OFFICER ON THE HIGH SEAS.—Peter Bell, a Greek seaman of the British ship Louisa, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, with assaulting Mr. T. Harry, the second officer of that ship, on the 23rd July last on the high seas. The evidence for the prosecution went to show that on the night of the 23rd July last about half past 11 o'clock the prisoner disobeyed the order given by Mr. Harry. He then drew his sheath knife and threatened the officer with it. Mr. Harry reported the matter to the captain who placed him in irons until the arrival of the ship into this port, when he was handed over to the police, this being the second time that the prisoner had attempted to threaten the second officer in a similar manner. The prisoner feigned not to understand English and applied to His Worship for an interpreter, consequently the case was postponed to this day.

SENDING A FALSE AND FABRICATED MESSAGE BY TELEGRAPH.—This case was resumed yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, Mr. C. P. Cooper, in which a Parsee, named Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Paruk, a student of the Grant Medical College, stands charged with fabricating and dispatching a false telegraphic message on the 2nd July last to Mr. Dadabhoy Dossabhoy Cama, preferred against him at the instance of Sorabjee Darashaw Captain. Mr. Munsookhlall, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Craigie (of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen) for the defence. The evidence of Suddasew Wishwanath, the signaller stationed at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Grant Road Station, who transmitted the telegram in question, was taken for the prosecution. This witness identified the defendant as the person who came to him and dispatched the message. He was cross examined by Mr. Craigie at some length after which the case was adjourned for further hearing to the 25th instant.

SERIOUS CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.—James Edward Gale, residing some months in Bombay under the name of Stewart, formerly manager to the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, was charged at the adjourned Liverpool sessions, on July 22, with having embezzled 600*l*. It was proved that the prisoner had received cheques from the Company's branch offices, and instead of paying them over to the cashier had diverted them to his own use. It is understood that the total amount of the prisoner's defalcations was about 2,000*l*. He was found "guilty," but sentence was reserved in order that certain points of law might be considered. He will, probably, be sentenced to a long term of imprisonment.

THE "GUJERAT MITRA" PATRONISES ROBERT BURNS.—Drink should be avoided as much as possible by Indian students, and by Indian men of talents and of culture. But probably they may produce the authority of the national poet of Scotland, and in answer they may say to us—

"I once was persuaded a venture to make,
A letter informed that all was to wreck,
But the pursy old landlord just waddled upstairs
With a glorious bottle that ended my cares."

These lines undoubtedly are fine lines. In each of them there is a wonderful energy of style. A whole story of an adventure and of its fall is related in this short space. When we learn that Robert Burns is the writer of these verses, then our wonder ceases, for every one knows that he alone can write them. The 'glorious bottle' was surely a bottle of whisky. It had a good effect on the disturbed mind of the rash adventurer, and probably the landlord was justified in the extraordinary remedy which he employed to end the cares of such a man. But we object to men who do not work hard, who do no manual labour, we object to such men taking to them the glorious bottle. If the mind should be always calm and judicial and impartial, if the body should be sound and healthy, and if the character of the man should be pure and unequivocal, the 'glorious bottle' should without hesitation be put away, even though a good-natured landlord has waddled upstairs with it, or the exchange is unfavourable, or a ship of freighted ore has gone down into the deep. There is no matter of doubt on this question.—*Guerat Mitra.*

FIRE IN MODY BAY.

A FIRE broke out at twelve o'clock last night in a long row of huts in the Mody Bay shore, which sent up great bodies of flame high into the air, the whole of the huts rapidly becoming ignited and gave the appearance of an extensive conflagration. Three steam fire engines and two hand engines were soon on the spot, but there was not supply of water enough to work one except for a few minutes. The other engines were consequently sent away as they were useless. The fire, an hou after it broke out, seemed to have nearly exhausted itself. A number of poor people occupied these huts and there were some bullocks in some of them, two or three of which are said to have been burnt, but no other casualty occurred.

THE STAR COMPANY.

THE popular Star Company have very nearly terminated their visit to Poona. The engagements are so many in that place just now that the rooms in which the Star Company have been performing for some time are required, and accordingly on Saturday evening next they will appear in Poona for the last time. We hear that this last appearance is to take place under distinguished patronage. The Star Company, who have been fairly successful at Poona, will return to Bombay and give two performances on Wednesday and Saturday next week at the Grant Road Theatre. The little theatre in the Fort will be fitted up and made as convenient as possible, when the Star Company will return to their old quarters, and receive, doubtless, the patronage and support of the public which they formerly enjoyed and which they so worthily deserved.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Colaba In. cts.
Saturday, 19th Aug. (up to 6 a.m.)	0 0	0 1	0 0
Sunday, 20th do.	0 0	0 0	0 0
Monday, 21st do.	0 31	0 22	0 41
Previously registered	42 30	37 59	37 72
Total up to date	42 61	37 82	38 13

THE KNIFE ON BOARD SHIP.

REFERRING to the attempted murder of a ship's captain, reported in our yesterday's column by a Greek sailor, a correspondent writes to us as follows:—

"This horrible knifeing is alarmingly prevalent among seamen, and it is about time that steps be taken for it suppression. As a far we have data it seems that the murderous practice has only obtained to any extent since the great influx of foreigners as Greeks, Spaniards, and other Continentals into our mercantile marine, which again is simply the natural outcome of the parsimony and greed of gain which will not pay sufficient to induce respectable British youths to follow the sea. The great shipowners of Great Britain, with but few exceptions, fetter their captains in the choice of men, inasmuch as they leave till the last moment the shipping of a crew for the sake of a few days' pay, and as the ship must sail on a certain date, any Tom, Dick or Harry—Greek, Russ or Fin, is employed, and then the said shipowner resorts to a meeting and deplores the degeneracy of the British seaman as a national calamity. We will state a fact which will surprise our shore readers. Wherever a good crew are to be found on board a British ship, it is a matter of *accident* and *chance* rather than selection! Isn't that very odd to a landsman's fancy? It is nevertheless a fact; and the British shipowner, as a rule exerts himself far less in providing, or *enabling his captain to provide*, a good crew for his ship than he does to ascertain the antecedents and character of the harridan who scrubs his office floor; or the points of the hack which drags the bunsom he patronises for a mile's spin home!

"Captains should do all they can to avoid shipping foreigners of treacherous nationality. They should strictly carry out the Board of Trade injunction against the crew's carrying *sheath* knives; they are too *handy*!!

And in a while we may expect to hear less of these knife affrays on British ships. The Legislature might also take into consideration the *deserts* of those who board ship stab or threaten their officers or shipmates. Perhaps if these cases were handed over to a naval court-martial in lieu of a magistrate's court, the officers of H. M. Navy would suggest a cure. Farther, two such tragedies as those on board the Lennie and Caswell are quite sufficient for one

type politically and socially; insomuch that we think some accurate description of this type may be useful and even interesting to general readers in England.

The word Rajputana, then, does not mean the country of the Rajputs in the sense in which France now means the country of the French, but in that much earlier sense according to which Lombardy once denoted the country taken by the Lombards, and France the country occupied by the Western Franks. And a Rajput State, where its genuine form has been least modified, denotes the territory over which a particular clan, or division of a clan, claims dominion for its chief and possession for itself by right of conquest and settlement. In the Western States the conquering clans are still very much in the position which they took up on first entry upon the lands. They have not driven out, slain, or absolutely enslaved the anterior occupants, or divided off the soil among groups of their own cultivating families, after the manner of the children of Israel entering Palestine, and of many another invading tribe in Asia. Their system of settlement was rather that of the Gothic tribes after their invasion of the Danubian provinces of the Roman Empire, who 'never formed the bulk of the population in the lands which they occupied, but were only lords of the soil, principally occupied in war and hunting.'* In a Rajput State of the best preserved original type we still find all the territory (with a few exceptions in favour of particular grantees) partitioned out among the Rajputs, in whose hands is the whole political and military organisation, though the mere officials, or agents of the central administration, form an influential class apart. In the South-Western States, however, there are long stretches of wild hilly tracts occupied by the aboriginal tribes, who only pay a very loose kind of tribute to the dominant Rajputs, and who, while they are nominally under the Chief's rule, swarm out like wild bees whenever he sends his police into their country.

Authentic history, as well as all tradition, points to the first band of successful adventurers as the nucleus out of which has grown directly the existing separate Rajput State. A sept, or the offshoot from a sept, of a particular clan, sets out on an expedition, takes as much land as it can hold, and builds the fort which are still the palaces or strongholds of the ruling family. The case of Bikanir, a State in the desert on the north-west border of Rajputana, is a fair illustration. It was founded at the end of the fifteenth century by Bika, who was the sixth son of Jodha, chief of the Rathor clan, which, at that time, possessed the lands that constitute the modern State of Jodhpoor. Jodha had twelve sons, and as the land available for their proper maintenance had become hard to find, he gave his sons a broad hint to do something for themselves. So Bika set off to win new lands, with five uncles, three brothers, and six hundred kinsmen. The expedition was also accompanied by men of the mercantile and writing castes; the land was gradually conquered, and to this day the territory of the Bikanir State is divided among the descendants of the original adventurers, the chieftainship belonging to the stock of Bika, while the posterity of the merchants and writers claims hereditary office. The whole story of this adventure is a counterpart of the episode of the Danites in the book of Judges; when that tribe sought them an inheritance to dwell in, and six hundred men, 'well appointed with weapons of war,' emigrated to Laish, where they smote the people with the edge of the sword, built a city, and dwelt therein, while the sons of the Levite whom they carried off on their road remained hereditary priests of the sept. It should be observed, however, that the Rajput immigrants are never stated to have exterminated those whom they found in possession of the land, as the Israelites seem usually to have done, but were quite content to remain the dominant minority. Of the 300,000 people who now inhabit Bikanir about 12,000 only are Rajputs. The fact that the Rajputs of Rajputana never settled down to cultivate the land which they divided off 'among the tribes according to their families' (to use the words of the Book of Joshua), and that some of their clans have retained for so many centuries that earliest form of a conquering tribal settlement in which the victors merely distribute themselves as lords of the soil, is the prominent peculiarity of their history and existing political status. Elsewhere in India the Rajputs form great cultivating communities; but this is where their chiefs have long lost tribal sovereignty, and where the land, being very fertile, is very valuable. In the barren regions of North-west Rajputana where, as they say, there are more spears than spear-grass heads, and where blades of steel grow better than blades of corn, in such regions war and foray are more profitable than tillage, and this state of constant fighting kept the dominant clan together like a standing army.

(To be Continued.)

* Finlay, Greece under the Romans, p. 302.

OUR YEOMANRY, MILITIA, AND VOLUNTEERS.

(The World.)

In a general review of the condition and efficiency of the British Army, the state of the Reserve Forces cannot be passed over without some consideration. And by the term Reserve Forces we do not allude to the short-service Reserve, which has already been noticed, but to the Yeomanry, Militia and Volunteers.

The Yeomanry is a body that is maintained more for the social military feeling that it excites throughout the country than for its abstract military value. It is a now thoroughly acknowledged fact that cavalry, to be useful in the field, must be very highly trained, and that nothing can be more dangerous on active service than partially-disciplined mounted levies.

Another serious disadvantage attaches to the Yeomanry, viz., that it is not in any way a reserve, either of men or horses, for the regular cavalry. But it is a most popular body, and considerable improvements both have been and are being made in its organisation. When the short-service men of the regular cavalry begin to pass into the Reserve, it is to be hoped that some system will be adopted by which they can be attached to the Yeomanry and supplied with trained horses, on which they might be called up at any moment to take their places in the ranks. There is many an old yeoman farmer who can no longer carry on his self-imposed military duties, who would gladly maintain the reserve cavalry trooper's horse, and be represented at the annual meeting of his corps by so efficient a substitute as the reserve soldier.

Some such plan will be absolutely necessary, for the country will scarcely consent to a large expenditure of public money on a force that does not, either directly or indirectly, act as a reserve to the regular army. Such a system, moreover, would add immensely to the steadiness and efficiency of the Yeomanry regiments.

The Militia has acted a most useful part in the military history of this country. It has suffered lately from a severe crusade on the part of Mr. Holme, who has been anxious to abolish it altogether, as an unworthy competitor with the regular army in the recruiting market. So far from the allegations of the uselessness of the Militia being correct, there is but little doubt that, considering the peculiar nature of the services demanded of the British army, and the large number of foreign garrisons it has to supply, we should have to institute some military body of a very similar character if the Militia did not exist. But it does not at all follow that we might not improve our Militia organisation, and a Committee is now sitting with that object. The great defect that at present exists in the Militia, as in the regular army, lies in its incompleteness. When the new scheme of army organisation was framed in 1870 considerable improvements in the were intended to be formed, in order to complete the brigade depot system; but although six years have passed away, twenty-one of these battalions still appear in the *Army List* as not yet raised. The fact is that the Militia, like the regular army, has suffered from a paucity of men, and the battalions were not attempted to be raised, because it was found impossible even to maintain the existing regiments at their proper establishment. The Militia is now nearly 30,000 men below its strength, or 60,000 if the Militia reserve were called up, as it inevitably must be in case of war. This is a very unsatisfactory state of things; and it is to be hoped that the report of the Committee now inquiring into the condition of the force will recommend some system by which it may be remedied.

There can be no doubt that we have committed a great mistake in allowing the ballot, which is still the legal method of keeping up the Militia, to fall into disuse; and the country now so shrinks from the idea of enforcing it, that no Ministry has been found bold enough to risk the unpopularity of proposing its revival. Yet it is acknowledged on all sides that the ballot would be the mainspring of our Reserve-Force system, and that its application would immediately add life and vigour not only to the Militia, but to the Volunteers. Every Government concedes that in case of war it would probably be necessary to carry out the law; yet we shirk this national duty merely because it is unpleasant. It is much to be hoped that after the report of the Committee the Government will put the ballot machinery in working order, and complete out Militia by it, at least on paper. It could be no hardship to ballot each year for the number of men required if they were not called up, and they would know their liability beforehand. This would avoid all the confusion that would be incidental to the introduction of the system after the emergency had arrived. If efficient Volunteers were exempted from this paper ballot, it would nevertheless add to their numbers, and greater stress could then be laid both upon their effectiveness and discipline. But there is another Militia improvement, which has already been touched upon, which would be so popular, and add so materially to the effective strength of the army for offensive purposes, that it is difficult to understand why it has not been carried out. We allude to enlisting the militiaman subject to service abroad *in time of war*. In modern wars a great part of the strength of every army is frittered away in the maintenance of lines of communications. Militia would do this duty quite as well as regular troops, and we might thus utilise all our highly-trained troops in the front line. When a war breaks out the Militia always volunteer foreign service, and thus show how popular that service is with the force. But no system of previous organisation can be framed which is dependent upon voluntary consent; and it is quite evident that if the militiaman were enlisted subject to this call *in case of war*, it would immensely increase our effective military offensive strength.

The militiaman is now enlisted for six years, like the regular soldier; and it is a question worthy of consideration whether reserve service might not be applied to the militia as well as to the regular army, so as to make this force more expansive and to enable us to raise its strength with partially trained men in case of war. For although in time of peace Militia recruiting certainly does not compete with army recruiting, there can be no doubt that it does so compete when the Militia are embodied. Moreover, if a reserve system were applied to the Militia it would ease the strain of the ballot. We have only just for the first time called up the few reserve men of the regular army. The efficiency of these men has already proved the value of the system, and must disarm the many critics and opponents of short service. The time will probably come when we shall find that we may with advantage further extend it to the Militia. Of course the reserve militiaman would only be called up for one day in each year to answer to his name, and would then receive some small gratuity.

The Volunteer force has done much to diffuse a military spirit throughout the country, and it is difficult to exaggerate the good effect that its institution has had upon the youth of England. Nothing can be more satisfactory than to find that its constitution was not, as was often prophesied, an evanescent outburst of national feeling, but that the force grows almost annually both in numbers and efficiency. And in the consideration of its numbers, we should not forget that any emergency would immediately bring back to its ranks a very large number of men who have already passed through the force. For in this respect the Volunteers form their own reserve, and the number of trained men who would rejoin would probably double the existing Volunteer army in the course of a few days. Not only could every existing battalion be filled up to a war strength; but second or reserve battalions might be raised for every regiment out of the mass of new recruits. It is, in fact, the only branch of the army that we could fairly expect to raise to a war strength in a very few days if the need arose. One of the greatest blots in the new mobilisation scheme was the place assigned to the Volunteers. It was assumed that *detachments* of each Volunteer battalion would be thrown into our large garrisons, and no sort of provision was made for bringing these detachments into the formation of either battalions, brigades, or divisions. A glance at the force which, according to the *Army List*, would repair to Portsmouth, will show at once what inevitable confusion must ensue. The Volunteers merit more consideration. They could do what at present neither militia nor regulars could attempt, viz., send, on very short notice, complete battalions of a full war strength wherever they might be needed, and leave reserves behind to complete any losses that might occur. Under these circumstances, why should not the Volunteers be organized into brigades, divisions, and corps? and then, if required at Portsmouth or elsewhere, they would move to their respective rendezvous as an organized army, with a previously-appointed staff, and not as an incongruous mass of mere detachments without the constitution of a military body. There can be very little doubt that our Volunteers could be raised to a strength of half a million of men within a month of any great national emergency. Such a force demands more attention in any plan which, like the present mobilisation scheme, aims at the mere defence of the country. But could this number be supplied with breach-loading arms? We fear not; and this is a point that merits the most serious attention, for our store of reserve breechloading arms is quite inadequate for our possible wants.

The use that might be made of our Volunteers in case of invasion, by concentrating them in previously selected intrenched positions, has already been noticed. It is singular that no attempt has been made to extend the system of Volunteer guns of position, of which we have already such a promising nucleus. There is really scarcely any limit to the number of these guns that might be turned out, well horsed by farmers' teams, if this branch of the force were strongly encouraged. There are many country districts which will not provide a company of Volunteers which could easily produce a division of guns, admirably horsed and well served. It is already evident that the mobilisation scheme will require reconstruction, and that what we must aim at is real mobility in our regular army, whether it be wanted for home or foreign service. The second desideratum is that we should learn to utilise the enormous reserve forces, which the country is capable of producing, in great intrenched camps; for these camps all the experience of modern wars has shown to be the best method of hampering the advance of a highly-organised enemy's army with partially-trained troops.

THE CLERGYMAN'S HOLIDAY.

(The World.)

The season of the year has now come which is the chosen opportunity of the unattached parson. Rector and vicars of country parishes who are released from the necessity of keeping curates—a race of divines which is, for the most part, to the beneficed clergyman much what servants are to the masters and mistresses of households—are off for their annual holiday, and are sore put to it to engage a substitute in their absence. The ecclesiastical journals are full of advertisements announcing the existence, and offering the supply of the want, and the clerical hack is generally in great request. Like the model governess or private tutor, high remuneration is not so much his object as a pleasant home for himself and family during the weeks of July the torrid or August the sultry. If he can hear of an 'agreeably situated vicarage' close on the seaside, or in the Peak district of Derbyshire, or under the cool shadow of the great hills of Lakeland, he is willing to do the work of pulpit and parish for less than an old song. He has been in populous city pent during the greater portion of the year, and a comfortable country house with the use of 'vegetable garden, paddock, and cow if desired' for six weeks, is cheaply purchased at the performance of two services on Sunday and an occasional round of the village in the course of the week. At least it is more economical than to sojourn with his wife and olive-branches on the Kentish coast. Such billets are by no means easy to get. The clerical hack whose regular habitat is the metropolis suffers grievously from provincial competition. The country rector or vicar, who has a snug parsonage with trimly-ordered grounds and well-stocked fruit-garden, has an objection to surrendering his freehold to the predatory stranger, who may fill his place effectively, whose views are sound, but whose family will mutilate his shrubberies and strip his peaches. He therefore adopts when he can the expedient of employing a local 'live —some impoverished incumbent or starveling curate in the neighbourhood—who will come over to take his duty for two guineas on Sunday, with dinner and tea found. Either a trusty servant or some member of the holiday-making rector's family is left behind, and everything goes on satisfactorily.

No person would grudge the beneficed clergy of the English Church, however pleasant the places in which their lines are cast, the luxury of their annual outing. It is, indeed, not so much a luxury as a necessity—for themselves and their parishioners. If the life of the country parson is without the wearing excitement of the professional men in London—politician, journalist, lawyer, or City 'operator'—it is more heavily charged, on the assumption that he is not entirely divested of the scruples proper to his order, with a score of never absent responsibilities. To such a one change, whether to the Swiss lakes or the Scotch highlands, is indispensable, and in all probability the pagans of Clodley-in-the-Marsh—to whose spiritual wants he is laying endeavours to minister, though his material charities they are always ready to receive—would not be seriously wronged if the church were to be closed entirely. There are those who fancy that the existence of a country rector is one of paradisiacal bliss. In reality it is one of heart-breaking disappointment, and labour too, which, without considerable means of his own, cannot be sustained in comfort. The rural parishioner is the most grasping, greedy, thankless, brutalised creature in existence. He calls his rector, almost to his face, by an irreverent nickname, and if he declines to pamper him with alms and kitchen delicacies, he protests, in his stupid, vicious, and wrong-headed manner, that 'our parson is waxing fat at the sheep-pens' expense. In this notion he is confirmed by the reckless calumnies of those weekly Radical prints which have made their way unfortunately into the most secluded districts of the English provinces.

The beneficed clergyman, as he is regarded with suspicion by the swinish flock amid whom his lot is cast, provokes also the jealousy and envy of the unattached parson, who is always forthcoming to supply his place. And it must be confessed that the clerical hack whose head-quarters are London has for the most part a rough time during the remainder of the year. For the origin of his disasters and his impecuniosity he has only himself to blame. Either he has been a beneficed ecclesiastic himself, who has fallen from his high estate in consequence of the perpetration of a 'clerical scandal,' or he has been a flourishing schoolmaster who has lost his pupils by reason of some folly which can scarcely be called less than criminal. It is much to be desired that the public should purge its mind of the fables which have been put into it by Mr. Froude in his *Nemesis of Faith*, and by the late Mr. Winwood Reade in a feeble imitation of that remarkable book. The most and unattached divine of real life is never a gentleman who has forfeited his professional position in consequence of theological honesty. He is never the victim of his own religious honesty, but invariably of of his own indiscretion. He has appeared in the pulpit in a condition which would have compelled men with weaker heads to disappear under their own mahogany, or he has figured as the hero of some unsavoury episode which it is unnecessary to particularise, and which has given an unbelieving world occasion to blaspheme. It is an undoubted fact that there are clergymen who secede from the Church in deference to the dictates of their conscience. But in this age of fashionable latitudinarianism such professional martyrdom is sure to prove its own exceeding rich reward. The clergyman, unfrocked by his own heterodoxy, starts a religion of his own, finds a select and devoted following, proclaims a new gospel, and is regarded by the hack parson of the type here mentioned as an impostor.

Sometimes the unattached divine makes his living as a cemetery hack, and adds a new sting to death by the mechanical manner in which he mumbles the Burial Service at the God's Acre of Kensal Green or Brompton. Sometimes he takes pupils, relapses into his old and vicious ways, and his pupils fall off. A few years ago there lived in Bayswater a *ci-devant* ecclesiastic of the English Establishment who made his living entirely out of the manufacture of cunning recipes for sauces and condiments; but this gentleman was in his way a genius. Occasionally he obtains employment by preparing editions of classical authors, though this industry has of late been much interfered with by the increased activity of the younger resident members of the two Universities. He haunts the offices of newspapers, and is the despised intruder into editorial sanctums. He is equally ready to attack or defend the faith of which he is still by title and profession a minister. He will give lectures as the paid agent of a Church Defence institute, or he will write articles in *Reynolds's Newspapers*. He will compose a pamphlet on the divine aspect of the episcopacy, or he may be hired at the lowest rate to smell out any clerical abuse. He is the *Groculus esiriens* of modern London,—the most melancholy illustration of the old maxim *Corrupt io optimi pessima* because, while still belonging to a calling for which of all callings self-respect is most necessary, he has sunk so low that he is unable to maintain even the tradition of self-respect. Yet though the spectacle of his self-incurred degredation cannot but excite contempt, he is still entitled to be the object of a certain vague human sympathy. He has his struggles and trials, and the chance of a 'country change' during the summer month's is a boon and a godsend. It is, therefore, much to be regretted that the provincial competition against which he has to contend should be so keen as it is.

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